

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
HAVING been REPLEN-
ISHED with a large as-
sortment of the latest Novelties
and American NOVELTIES,
we are prepared to execute
orders for FANCY WORK with
neatness and despatch, and at
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL
每日字華港
ISSUED DAILY.
CHUN YU MIN,
Manager and Publisher.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, delivered to any
long. Quotations, all other rates,
including postage.

Vol. XLX. No. 9871.

號四月十年四十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

日六初月九年午甲

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAR, 11 & 12, Clement's
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE
STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON
& GOSNOLD, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES
HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL
DRAGON & Co., 140 & 142, Fleet Street, W.C. WILKS, 161,
Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON,
150, Fleet Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERSON PRINCE,
38, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAFNER, THE
CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West
22d Street.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GOSNOLD & GOSNOLD, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
CHINA.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE
APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.
OBINA.—Macao, A. A. DA CRUZ, Amoy,
Y. MOUL & Co., Ltd., Foochow.
HONG & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH,
Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,600,000.
SUBSCRIBED, £1,125,000.
PAID-UP, £562,500.

Bankers.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2 per cent. annum on the Daily
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months, 5%
For 6 Months, 4%
For 3 Months, 3%
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1893. 228

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
CAPITAL CALLED UP, £219,935.10.

Bankers.

CAPITAL & COUNTRY BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:
3, PRINCES STREET, LONDON.

Branches:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Agencies:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.

Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Ex-
change business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893. 247

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £280,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE, £280,000.

HOLDERS, £280,000.

RESERVE FUND, £275,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on the
Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5%
" 6 " 4 " 4%
" 3 " 3 " 3%
A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 17, 1894. 835

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
3 per cent. per annum. Depositors may
transfer at their option balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 per cent. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 1515

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAY-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £4,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
£10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

C. J. HOLLIDAY, Esq.—Chairman.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

R. M. GRAY, Esq. Hon. A. McConachie.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. S. C. Michaelson.

H. E. JOSEPH, Esq. D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Hon. J. J. Kewitt, Esq. Julius Krammer, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—

HONGKONG.—T. JACKSON, Esq.

SHANGHAI.—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

MANAGER:—

LONDON.—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 19, 1894. 332

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary General
Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Office of the Under-
secretary, at 12 o'clock (Noon), on SATUR-
DAY, the 20th October instant.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th
Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 1689

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL CHINA EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SHOULD the weather be favourable, the
Steamer HONGKONG will make a Special
TRIP TO MACAO, on SUNDAY Next,
7th October.

Times of Departure.—From Hongkong at
9 a.m., and returning will leave Macao at
10 p.m.

Return Fare \$2. No Second Class or
Single Fare. Chinese \$1.50. 50 Cents
each way.

In the AFTERNOON there will be a
GRAND RELIGIOUS PROCESSION in
MACAO, and in the EVENING a FANCY
FAIR will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS.

Tickets may be obtained on Saturday, at
the Office of the Company, or on Board
the Steamer on the morning of sailing.

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, October 1, 1894. 1575

WANTED.—For Six Months—

LEVELS or at PEAK.

DELTA,
c/o Editor.

Hongkong, October 2, 1894. 1581

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the

HONGKONG HOTEL on or before

1st MAY NEXT.

Salary, \$300 per month and Commission.
Guaranteed Minimum of the latter at the
Rate of \$155 per month.

Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Hongkong, September 20, 1894. 1515

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the
elegant Building known as "CON-
NAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-Class Ac-
commodation to Residents and Travellers.
Passenger Elevator from Entrance Hall
to each Floor, in charge of experienced
Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for
Families and for Monthly or Extended
Periods.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, September 28, 1894. 1564

NOTICE.

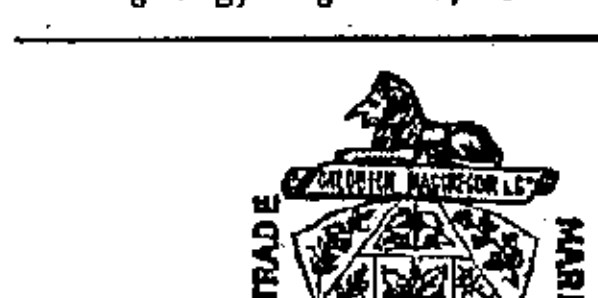
THE Undersigned are prepared to GIVE

ESTIMATES for Fitting the PATENT

Process on Land and MARINE ROILERS
for Burning OIL or STEAM COAL DUST.

GORDON & Co.,
BOWENSTOWN FOUNDRY,
East Point.

Hongkong, August 20, 1894. 1348



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,
13, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, August 19, 1891. 1612

STAINFIELD'S FAMILY HOTEL.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE,
with every convenience.

Mrs. STAINFIELD,
1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, June 30, 1894. 1102

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Special
attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommodation
for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHER,
2 and 3 Pedlar's Hill.

Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1287

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors:

D. GILLIES, Esq. H. SCOTTERPORT, Esq.

CHUAN KIT SHAN, Esq. CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager,
Geo. W. F. PAYFAIR.

Branches:
LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND
AMOI.

Bankers.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
PAER'S BANKING COY. and THE ALBANIAN
BANK (LTD.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

Hongkong, May 24, 1893. 332

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AQUILA, OLAPSHAW & SALMONS' CRICKET BATS, SPRING HANDLES.

CORBET'S CRICKET BATS, ALL OAK.

MATCH BALLS, PRACTICE BALLS, MATCH STUMPS, PRACTICE STUMPS,

LEG-GUARDS, BATTING and LONG-STOP GLOVES, WICKET-KEEPING

GAUNTLETS, SCORING BOOKS.

CRICKETING SHOES, BELTS, SASHES, SHIRTS and TROUSERS.

BLACK STRING LAWN TENNIS BATS.

SLAZENBERG'S "DEMON" LAWN TENNIS BATS.

"WIMBLEDON" and "CHAMPIONSHIP" TENNIS BALLS.

TENNIS NETS, POLES, BAT-PRESSES, RULES, &c., &c.

TENNIS SHOES.

NEW STOCK OF SPORTING AND SHOOTING GEAR.

LOADED CARTRIDGES E.C. POWDER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 97. 1438

Hongkong, August 25, 1894.

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL. Telephone No. 35.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is situated at the most beautiful and healthy part of the

Hill District. The air is delightfully cool and bracing; the temperature being at

least 10 degrees lower than in the valley beneath. Luxuriously furnished and appointed.

THE CUISINE is under the personal superintendence of an experienced EUROPEAN

STEWARD.

LAWN TENNIS.—Three Courts in splendid condition are kept for the use of

VISITORS.

TRAMWAY TICKETS are supplied to Residents and Visitors at the Hotel at

reduced rates.

For further Particulars, apply at the OFFICE 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to

THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, September 24, 1894. 1523

W. POWELL & Co.

LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS.

TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.

COUNTERPANES.

BLANKETS.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

CARPETS.

HEARTH RUGS.

DOOR MATS.

&c., &c., &c.

CROCKERY and TABLE WARE.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

BEDSTEADS and MATTRESSES.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

WASHING BOARDS.

BUTTER PRINTS.

MILNER'S SAFES.

FATHERMAN'S SCALES, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 29, 1894. 1570

NEW GOODS.

—(10)—

H-KONG TRADING CO.

—(10)—

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

NEW MANTLES and CLOTHS.

NEW MILLINERY.

Nos. 1 to 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1565

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address, "Kramlin"—A.B.C. Code.

BOARD and LODGING, from \$5.00 per day.

HYDRAULIC LIFT to all Floors.

The Hotel Steam LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail

Steamers.

R. TUCKER, Manager.

HOTEL CHAMBERS.

BOARD and LODGING, from \$50 per month.

ROOMS to LET on 2nd and 3rd Floors, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply to R. TUCKER, Manager,

or R. LYALL, Secretary.

1518

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST.

62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 11, 1893. 1949

RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR.

This Article, which has been reprinted
from the China Review, contains one of the
best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written.

A few roughly-annotated Woodcuts are
included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1—at Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.'s and Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N.
MOORE, Amoy.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, October 3, 1894. 323

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Twenty-First Ordinary Yearly MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the

Society will be held at its HEAD OFFICE,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th

October next, at Noon, for the purpose of

receiving the Report of the Directors,
together with Statements of Accounts for

the year 1893, and for the half-year ending

the 30th June, 1894.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society

will be CLOSED from the 25th September

to the 6th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, September 21, 1894. 1527

BILLIARD TABLE (FULL SIZE)

Complete FOR SALE. Apply to

X. China Mail.

CHILD'S LANDAU GO CART FOR SALE:

has Bicycle Wheels, Hood stuffed

and covered with Brown Leather, Leather

Cushions, and is adjustable for two positions,
lying down or sitting up. Equal to 'Y.'

Apply to 'Y.'

Hongkong, October 2, 1894. 1578

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP SAGHALIEN.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS will give **TWO MORE OF THEIR POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS**, For the Benefit of the Plague Workers. Under distinguished Patronage and Support.

THE DATES OF THE PERFORMANCES WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Popular Prices, - - \$2 and \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-price to Back Seats only. Doors open at 8.30. Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely. Plan and Tickets at Messrs. KELLY and WATSON, Limited. Seats may be booked on and after Saturday, 29th September.

A SPECIAL TRAIL will run to the Peak, and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 10 minutes after each performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAV, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, September 22, 1894. 1463

To-day's Advertisements.

"ODD VOLUMES."

NOTICE.

THE MEETING announced for To-morrow (Friday) AFTERNOON is POSTPONED until the following FRIDAY, at the same time and place.

SIDNEY JEFFREY, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1597

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the Matter of The Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1890.

AND In the Matter of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour EDWARD JAMES AINSWORTH, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, has by an Order dated the 21st day of September, 1894, appointed JOHN WHEAREY, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Provisional Official Liquidator of The China-Borneo Company, Limited, to be Official Liquidator of The CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1894.

F. A. HAZELAND, Acting Deputy Registrar. 1696

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of JOHN STEWART LAPRAIK, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, Deceased.

THE 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE having in virtue of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870 Section 3 made an Order limiting to the 12th May, 1895, the time for Creditors and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send in their CLAIMS before that date and to All Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, Victoria, Hongkong, Executor in Hongkong of the said Deceased; or to **VICTOR H. DEACON, Hongkong, his Solicitor.** 1698

THE IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, TOKYO.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$3,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$750,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS. Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1601

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX; ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1894, at Noon, the Company's S.S. MELBOURNE, Commanded by H. W. MALLS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Species and Passengers until 3 p.m. on the 16th October, 1894. (Passengers are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1599

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & POOHOOW. The Co.'s Steamship *Namoo*, Captain HARRIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th Instant, at Daylight, and not as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.** Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1585

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Titan*, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 9th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.** Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1594

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1894, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, -

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., (For Sundry Accounts), comprising:-

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, VELVET COVERED SOFA and EASY CHAIR, MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, CHINESE GLASS, CUT-GLASS and CRISTAL, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD with REVERED GLASS BACK, DINNER WAGGONS.

CHOCOLATE GLASS and PLATED WARE, GLASS BOOK CASE, WRITING TABLE, DOUBLE BED ROOM SUITE, SINGLE BED ROOM SUITE, WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLE and WASHSTAND.

ONE JEWELLERY BOX, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE - As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1600

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. NIOBE, Captain E. G. PEART, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignments of Goods are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., and stored at Consigners' risk and expense. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th Inst., at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SUMMERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1603

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI AND KORE.

THE Steamship TIANHUA having arrived, Consignments of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are hereby landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LIMITED, where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the 11th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by **SANDER & Co., Agents.** Hongkong, October 4, 1894. 1602

Dakin, Cruickshank & Company, Ltd.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

MESSRS. DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd., were the first to introduce EUCALYPTUS OIL into HONGKONG and the quality of their import is still unsurpassed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Is a Sovereign Remedy for COLDS, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH.

A FIRST-RATE GERMICIDE.

Is a more powerful disinfectant than Carbolic Acid.

For Mosquito BITES.

For USE IN THE BATH.

D. O. & Co.'s EUCALYPTUS OIL. Bottles, 50 Cents & \$1.00. 1477

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

H. HACKFELD, German barque, Captain Righelsho, Melchers & Co.

Ivy, American ship, Capt. A. J. Lowell, Shawan & Co.

JAPAN, Italian barque, Capt. Guontavio, Musso & Co.

Musso & Co.

SHIPPIING.

ARRIVALS.

October 3:-

Doris, German steamer, 771, Peterson, Saigon September 27, Beans.-LAUS & WERNER.

October 4:-

Lokang, British steamer, from Canton.

Ducunghy, British steamer, 1,578, U. G. Garnaverty, Saigon September 25, Rice and Rice-mill.-JODWELL, CARILL & Co.

Changsha, British steamer, 1,462, J. E. Williams, Kobe September 23, Mail and General.-O. & O. S. S. Co.

Inguruba, German steamer, 894, E. Piper, Singapore September 27, Sugar.-DALLMAN.

Tatung, British steamer, 1,505, H. W. Hogg, Singapore September 30, and Swatow Oct. 3, General.-JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Niohe, German steamer, 1,440, Pfaff, Hamburg, Oct. 18, and Singapore Sept. 23, General.-SIEMSEN & Co.

Belgie, British steamer, 4,211, W. H. Walker, San Francisco September 8, Yokohama 27, and Nagasaki 30, Mail and General.-O. & O. S. S. Co.

Vindobona, Austrian steamer, 2,668, P. M. Kra, Kobe September 29, General.-SANDER & Co.

October 4:-

Napang, for Canton, Singapore, for Shanghai.

Palang, for Amoy.

Formosa, for Swatow.

Breakide, for Tientsin.

Macdon, for Swatow.

Stedde, for Hongkong.

Munam, for Kanton.

Memor, for Swatow.

Lokang, for Shanghai.

China, for Saigon.

Per Danang, from Saigon, 1 Chinese.

Per Changsha, from Kobe, &c., Messrs W. Moore, C. Gilling, F. Grenville, H. Tynford, and 21 Chinese.

Per Inguruba, from Singapore, 23 Europeans, and 47 Chinese.

Per Tatung, from Shanghai, 311 Chinese.

Per Niohe, from Hamburg, &c., 4 Europeans in cabin, and 284 Chinese.

Per Belgie, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs J. Carroll, Surg. Major MacLaughlin, Lieut. Robinson, Messrs H. W. Robertson, G. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip, Mr. Saunders, Mr. W. S. Drew, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Kitchell, and 127 Chinese.

Per Vindobona, from Kobe, 9 Europeans, for Bombay.

DEPARTED.

Per Lightship, for Singapore, Mrs Ahmed, Mr. C. D. Munn, Mrs Li Sun, Mrs Chin Wai, Mrs Gao Koon, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Chi Yoo, and daughter, and Mrs Chan Chi Poi, for Penang, Mr. Lu Min Yoo, and Mr. Leung Kwong Hin; for Calcutta, Messrs D. M. Black, A. Hingdon, Mrs Ezra and child, and Mr. Quick, Mrs. Eliza and children.

Per Maheer, for Swatow, 420 Chinese.

To DAYAO.

Per Niohe, 6 S. S. 100 Chinese.

Per Lightship, for Shanghai, G. Chinese.

Per China, for Saigon, 600 Chinese.

SHIPPIING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Changsha* reports: Left to be on the 23rd Sept., encountered fresh N.E. winds and dull cloudy weather to Muji; from the latter port to Poochow, moderate N.E. winds and cloudy weather, which port was reached on the 28th; leaving Poochow on the 2nd October, had moderate to fresh N.E. winds and fine weather to arrival.

The British steamer *Tatung* reports: Had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Niohe* reports: Had fine weather, and light S.W. wind and smooth sea.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports: Had light N.E. winds and moderate sea.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per s.s. Macdon, sailed 18th September: For New York, 125 bales Waste Silk, 100 bales Cassia Buds, 50 rolls Matting, 24 bales Rattancore, 50 cases Ginger, 20 boxes Bristles and 4,418 pkgs. Miscellaneous.

Per s.s. Tatung, sailed 29th Sept.: For London, 1,111 boxes Tea, containing 23,331 lbs. Congou, 3,285 boxes Tea, containing 63,355 lbs. Scented Cape, 312 boxes Tea, containing 6,552 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 50 bales Waste Silk, 24 cases Bristles, 1,585 cases Preserves, 20 cases Soy, 20 boxes Cassia Oil, 28 pkgs. Oil and 11 pkgs. Sun-dried. For Liverpool, 21 cases Preserves. For Glasgow, 28 pkgs. Black-walnut. For New York, 10 cases Bristles.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:-

For AMOY & MANILA.-

For Fido, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.-

For Biango, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 6th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.-

For Changsha, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.-

For Sunghang, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th inst.

For SWATOW & DELI.-

For Tachang, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE.-

For Gera, at 10.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th inst.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.-

For Verma, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 12th Oct.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA.-

For Siki, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 16th Oct.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.-

The United States Mail Packet *Belgie* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:-

Noon. Registry closes.

0.30 p.m. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet, with Late Fee of 10 cents extra.

Postage until the time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.-Lokang leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.-Biango leaves for Bombay, &c.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, October 6:-

Noon.-Meeting of Shareholders of The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., at its Head Office.

2.30 p.m.-Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Geo. P. Lamont's.

Transfer Books of The Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., closed from this date to the 20th Instant, inclusive.

SUNDAY, October 7:-

9 a.m.-Excursion trip by Homan to Macao.

TUESDAY, October 9:-

2.30 p.m.-Auction of Sandry Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's.

Goods per *Glaverson* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, October 10:-

Goods per Steamer *Sophonisba* undelivered after Noon subject to rent.

THURSDAY, October 11:-

Goods per *Niohe* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, October 13:-

9 p.m.-Performance at the City Hall.

SATURDAY, October 20:-

Noon.-Meeting of Shareholders of The Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., at the Company's Office.

Exchange.

Hongkong, October 4, 1894.

On Demand, 21 1/2

30 days sight, 21 1/2

4 months sight, 21 1/2

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TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "China Mail.")
(Via Southern Line.)

TREASURER REMOVED FROM MOKDEN.

LONDON, October 3.
The Treasurer and the archives at the sacred city of Mokden have been removed into the interior.

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT.

The Japanese have landed 5,000 troops at Pong-tai (sic).
A decisive battle is expected to be fought at Ngon (Ping-Nang?) on the Manchurian frontier.

WRECK OF THE "BELLONA."

The Deutsche Dampfschiff Rhederei steamer *Bellona*, which left Hongkong on the 28th September for Hamburg via ports, was caught in the typhoon two days out, and must have been very near indeed to the centre, for she experienced terrific weather. On Monday, when the storm had moderated, Captain Jaeger had been on the bridge for some 48 hours, and so had to "turn in," leaving the course plainly marked. While he was asleep the ship ran on the Pong-tai Shoal, and at once got hard and fast. All efforts to get off were unavailing, and it was soon found that her bottom was very badly damaged.

The next day the German steamer *Ingobahn*, coming from Singapore, was signalled and came as near as possible. The *Bellona's* passengers (32 Chinese, and crew) were taken off in boats and brought on to Hongkong, where they arrived this morning.

TYPHON NOTICE.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:
On the 4th at 5.45 a.m. Black South Cloud hoisted. At 10.30 a.m. Centre of typhoon about 250 miles to the South-east of Hongkong, apparently moving towards West-north-west. Strong North-east to South-east gale expected in Hongkong. Gun fired, one round.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board met this afternoon, Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) presiding. There were also present: Dr. P. B. C. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Mr. W. Chatham (Acting Director of Public Works), Mr. J. J. Francis, C.C., Surgeon-Major James, A.M.S., Mr. R. K. Leigh, and Mr. E. A. Raim, Acting Secretary.

For the week ending Sept. 29 there were 83 deaths in the Colony, being at the rate of 19.1 per annum per thousand of estimated population, as against a rate of 16.1 for the previous week and 24.1 for the corresponding week of last year.

OCKLOFTS.

A letter was read from the Government reporting what mezzanine floors had been demolished or altered by the P.W.D. after being condemned by the Board's officers.

Referred back to the Government for further details as to other mezzanine floors not included under this head.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF HOUSE DRAINS.

The Sanitary Surveyor reported by request of the Board that for a general inspection of house drains throughout the Colony, to end by December 31, 1894, he would need one assistant surveyor, one overseer, and one Chinese foreman.

A long discussion ensued as to whether the work of drainage should be carried on by side with this.

Ultimately it was agreed that, as the water supply was not yet sufficient for a complete system of house drainage, the inspection should go on alone, simply to ascertain the state of affairs.

A letter was read from the Government stating that the Board would be provided with the powers required for the General inspection; and it was resolved to inform the Government what increase of staff would be needed, as above.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

The following letter was read:
"A Public Letter.—During the prevalence of the plague in Hongkong some months ago, the Government instituted the measure of house-to-house visitation, and the gentleman who was appointed to take charge of this work was Inspector Germain; but the performance of the work of house-to-house visitation was a work which everybody disliked as well as the attendance on the plague patients, yet Inspector Germain performed it to the satisfaction of every person, and no person has ever given vent to any feeling of dislike and resentment against him. Now the plague having disappeared everywhere in Hongkong, the service performed by Inspector Germain should be appreciated. It is the rule of every place that when any one has performed a good service he should be noted. So in case a reward is given to those who have done meritorious service, the service done by Inspector Germain ought not to be forgotten. As we do not wish to keep silence in what we have observed, and heard, we venture to bring this matter to your notice and respectfully hope that you will approve of our commendation of Inspector Germain. This is our earnest desire."

To the President of the Sanitary Board for submission to His Excellency the Governor.
Signed by Li Yau-chen, Chui Chi-yeung, Wei Yik, Tam Lu-tung, Wai Long-shan, Au Ki-nam, Lum Tai, Ho Chun-choi, Lau Wei-shan, Li Sau-hin, Tong Shing, Lam U-tung, Lam Shing-lok, Krok Tan, Chao Po-tung, Wong Shing-lau, Wan-kai, Wong Ngak-tung, Yung Kung-hi, Ho Hu-shan, Wong Chik-yau, Chan Shik, Lai Pak-shan, Chan King-tung, Lo Chai-tung, Leung Pui-shan, Ip Oi-sai, Fung Wa-shan, and Lau Hui-poh.

UNWATER WELLS IN WANCHAI.

A further report of the Government Analyst on certain Wanchai wells was found to be still not in terms which the Ordinance required, and so was referred back to him.

CONSERVANCY CONTRACTOR'S LOSSES.

The Conservancy Contractor petitioned for compensation owing to losses by typhoons and by the plague, which had diminished his earnings.

First part rejected; second referred to the Secretary of the Board for report.

WATER WORKS.

Mr. Francis, pursuant to notice, moved—That the management of Water Works be transferred to the Sanitary Board as the Water Authority. He said that the Government had originally proposed to make the Board the Water Authority; but that was when the water service was as yet only in course of construction, and so the proposal was shelved for the time. The work, being now finished, the duties of the Water Authority became purely administrative—to see that the supply was properly distributed in ample quantity in the different channels, and to see whether and how much money should be got from users. The quantities engineering were now reduced to very small dimensions. The Government should now be asked, in accordance with the original idea and for reasons already given, to appoint the Board the Water Authority.

Mr. Leigh seconded the motion.
Mr. Chatham said that the work of construction was by no means finished. Kowloon and the chief villages on the island were still to be furnished with waterworks. He did not see that the Board need have control of the water supply. In London for years past the water had been independent of the sanitary authorities. The President thought there would be no advantage in the alteration proposed; the present Water Authority was perfectly competent to do all that was to be done, and the Board would be unable to do anything without depending on its engineer. The Board's Sanitary Surveyor could not do that work in addition to his own.

Mr. Francis—He is doing both now, and a great deal more than that. The present arrangement as good and economical as possible; the Water Authority had no pay in that capacity. Mr. Leigh had said the Kowloon waterworks were a mere feasible; but the fact of fact they were important and unique; and the water supply in the world was obtained under such peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Francis in reply said that, as the present Water Department had been so enlarged, he must point out that it had really grossly mismanaged its duties. Three years running it had allowed all the water to run off so quickly as to cause a famine at the end of the dry season; the supply had been cut off for most of the day; the amount per head had been reduced to 5 gallons per day, though it was stated on the best authority that 30 was required. These were sanitary questions, not engineering work; whereas Mr. Cooper and Mr. Crook were engineers, and not sanitary engineers. The small work remaining to be done could be in the hands of Mr. P.W.D., while the Board became Water Authority.

Mr. Chatham wished to speak again, but had no right under the rules of debate.

The motion was lost by 3 to 2—Messrs. Francis and Leigh supporting, Messrs. May, Chatham and Dr. Ayres opposing, and Dr. James not voting.

CAUSEWAY BAY SQUATERS.

Mr. Leigh, pursuant to notice, moved—That the period named in the notice served upon Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. as the term within which to abate the nuisance existing on Inland Lot No. 1018 be extended to the 1st January next.

Mr. Francis pointed out that all the Board had to do was to have the nuisance stopped—how it did not matter.

SAVING ENGINES.

Mr. Leigh, pursuant to notice, moved—That the Board appoint a Committee to consider and report on the best steps to be taken for the more efficient scavenging of the houses in Victoria and elsewhere in the Colony.

He pointed out that after the plague broke out, 7,000 tons of rubbish had been found and removed, and it was now accumulating again.

DR. JAMES.

Mr. Francis, pursuant to notice, moved—That the Board desire to congratulate Surgeon-Major James upon his appointment to special duties with the Headquarters of the Chinese Army in the Field, to express their very sincere regret at his departure from the Colony, and the Board and their hearty thanks for the valuable services he has rendered since the outbreak of the plague to the Community generally and to this Board, by his daily labours at the Tung-wa Hospital and in the City, by his frequent visits to the out-stations, and by his presence and advice in the Permanent Committee.

The mover's eloquent speech was warmly supported by Dr. Ayres and the President.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned to this day week.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

Thursday, October 4.

THE "KOWMO MO" CASE.

Captain A. M. Raymond's suit against Malacampo & Co. was continued to-day. As before, Mr. J. Hastings (Mr. V. H. De Costa's office) was for the plaintiff and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson was for the defendant.

The evidence having been concluded, arguments on both sides occupied most of the morning.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—In this case plaintiff sues for \$483.91, wages, "chow-money" and damages for wrongful dismissal. It appears that about the beginning of the year plaintiff was in the employ of defendant as captain of the steamship *Kowmo Mo*. On the way north he had a conversation with defendant with reference to another steamship also owned by the defendant, namely the *Kowmo Mo*, which at that time was about to be repaired by Egawick & Co., Hongkong. When returning from Amoy, plaintiff had a further conversation with defendant's son, and in consequence of these conversations on arrival in Hongkong he signed off the ship's articles and remained ashore, as he stated in evidence. It is of opinion that he was perfectly justified in doing so on the strength of those conversations with defendant himself and his son, and also that he was justified in assuming that his rate of pay was to be continued, namely, \$150 a month, and his "chow-money" a dollar a month. This was further confirmed by the fact that in a very few days he received a letter from the defendant in which, although fault was found with him for leaving the ship and staying ashore, yet it was not ascertained to have been sanctioned, for he is recognized as superintendent; though the defendant says his son made a mistake and had no right to tell him to sign off, still in the same letter the defendant calls the plaintiff superintendent and recognizes him as such. Then on the 24th May plaintiff received a letter from defendant, again recognizing him as superintendent, but telling him that in future his pay would only be \$150 a month, his "kipper's" pay, without the "chow-money." Plaintiff was very much surprised at this, and in great indignation he did not write at once stating his objection plainly, and I cannot help thinking that he must be taken as having accepted. I must rule that he is not entitled to "chow-money" after 24th May. On the 16th July defendant wrote to his agent in Hongkong enclosing a letter addressed to plaintiff, in which the plaintiff is dismissed without any notice at all. Hence this action. The captain contends that the dismissal was unjustifiable; Mr. Wilkinson for defendant states that it was justifiable, and gives in evidence only two letters before me, though others came up which are now dropped. The first ground is that plaintiff quarrelled with Arranguren, another captain who was also a sort of co-superintendent; and in consequence of the quarrel Fenwick & Co. could not get on with the work, and the second ground is that the engagement was only to last as long as the repairs were going on, and the plaintiff at that date wired or wrote that the repairs were finished, so that consequently the agreement was at an end. Now with regard to the quarrel between plaintiff and Arranguren, all these letters which came down from Malacampo talk of plaintiff as being superintendent, and in some cases say that he is to advise and consult with Arranguren, but it is never stated that he is to be subject to Arranguren in any way whatever, and I cannot help thinking that their positions were equal, that one was just as good as another, or at any rate that plaintiff was equal to the other man, and it has nothing to do with being by such a small country as Japan if it would be the best thing that could happen for it would open the eyes of his countrymen to the rottenness of their system of government, and would lead to reform. It is, however, very questionable whether the conduct of the *Ming* or any other Chinese Dynasty would be much improved on the present order of things, for the whole nation is hopelessly dishonest. The big fish eat the little fish, the little fish eat the shrimp, and the shrimp eat the mud; in a few days the mud will be the only thing left. The defendant has been very successful in his application to all departments of service under government, and will continue to be so until the "mud" (the poor people) declines any longer to be food for the "shrimps" (the lower officials).—*Mercury*.

Plaintiff claims two months' wages, and a number of authorities are quoted; but there is evidence that since dismissal he has earned at any rate \$200 during the time, and it is also clear that in signing off he became superintendent he was only sacrificing articles which would have expired in the middle of September, and there is no evidence that he would have been entitled to sign again. Therefore from the 20th July (when he was dismissed) to the middle of September (when he would have finished under the article) is the time that he has lost, practically only two months altogether; and as it was not absolutely lost after all, since he earned something else, I think it will be quite fair to give him monthly pay. Therefore I give judgment for the plaintiff (with costs) as follows:

Salary that has not been paid from 14th July to date of discharge, \$3 30
Allowance for "chow-money" from 23rd April to 14th May, 21 days, \$21
From 14th May to 24th, date of docking-off "chow-money," \$10
One month's salary, \$150
Waikham (according to third evidence), \$6 34
Total, \$217 04
From that must be deducted \$32 paid to him, leaving therefore \$185 34. Judgment for \$185 34 and costs.

ANOTHER LOCAL COAL-DEALER IN THE SAKAMACHI IS ACCUSED, BY THE VERNACULAR PAPERS, OF HAVING SOLD A LARGE QUANTITY OF COAL TO A CHINESE MERCHANT THROUGH AN ENGLISH FIRM.

Shipment is said to have been by the *Narashima*. The other dealers are exceedingly wroth over this, and are now fully extending into the whole circumference. —*Hiro News*.

It is reported that the Japanese War Department has dispensed with its special Press Censors' services; the Vice-Minister having, informed representatives of the Metropolitan Press that he depends upon their good sense and experience. At the same time he warned them that in case of these qualities proving insufficient, the majesty of the law would be duly invoked for the punishment of the offenders.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

AN INDEMNITY FROM CHINA.

Hiro, Sept. 22.

This matter has come up again in the columns of one or two papers that cannot be taught the wisdom of abiding events. The *Kokoku* is conspicuously inattentive in the matter. As to what indemnity China should be required to pay, it says the time has come for studying the question, as it cannot be long before Japan will be able to indicate her own terms. A large sum of money and the cession of certain territory are both talked about, the main object being to crush the Middle Kingdom's fighting power for the next half century. The ceding of Manchuria or Formosa might not do very good, but this would not diminish her power to carry on war in proportion to the trouble of *Japan*. The *Kokoku* is not a very good student of the Chinese Merchant's Steam Navigation Co. The *Kokoku* suggests quite a different expedient. This is the taking over of the entire Nanyang, Peiyang, Canton, and Fukien quadrants, and the whole of the vessels of the Chinese Merchant's Steam Navigation Co. or the *Kokoku*, which is not sufficient then Shanghai should be occupied, the Japanese receiving the custom duties of that port. In any case Japan should not lose this opportunity to enlarge her power on the sea, for once her purpose is attained she will have nothing to fear from either the *Yan* or the *Kokoku*. Shanghai would be the most advantageous place for upholding her influence in the East, and checking the Western current. The town is also a convenient base for introducing into China the elements of civilization; and, indeed, it is from the eastern door of that port might be expended with this view. Of course the authorities will hasten to carry out the *Kokoku's* recommendations; but as they have one or two other things that must come first, our contemporary should really utilize the *Kokoku's* suggestions, and study in "hedonism and effect." —*News*.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD ON THE WAR.

Sir Edwin Arnold, in the *New Review*, takes the place of honour with an article on China and Japan which puts the case for Japan in a striking light. Sir Edwin decries the accuracy of Mr. Curzon's contention that the Japanese Government has rushed into the conflict to escape domestic troubles. The war, Sir Edwin shows, with a good deal of reason, being forced on Japan by the corruption of Corea and the pretensions of China.

War has supervened, not as a political alternative, nor for the reason that Japan considered her military and naval forces complete, but because the crisis had been in disorder, first to Chinese mandarins and eunuchs, next, and finally, to the Japanese Government, which, by over-ambitious arguments with Peking and by the completion of the trans-Siberian Railway. At the first increase of Chinese troops in and near Seoul, the Government of Tokyo was bound to strengthen its own forces there; and when China demanded that the Japanese should withdraw, they were bound to refuse, until a plan for united action had been agreed upon between the two protecting Powers.

It is Sir Edwin Arnold's object to show that Japan has acted as England would have acted, and that she has not been a "yellow dog" in the matter.

Naturally, because nothing can separate those destinies of Corea and Japan which geography has indissolubly united; internationally, because diplomatic evidence is abundant to prove that the rights of Japan in Corea were at least equal to those of China; and, finally, because the war was earnest in the desire to establish order and good government in the peninsula and to promote, if possible, its integrity.

CHIEF OF THE 27th SEPT.

All is quiet here. The news of the defeat of the Chinese army at Pyongyang, and the fact that the Chinese are now in a state of confusion, is not very startling. The more thoughtful of the Natives, with few exceptions believe that the Tartar dynasty is doomed to extinction, and are glad that it is so. A Chinese gentleman remarked to me a few days ago, that although he is not a Christian, he is bound by such a small country as Japan if it would be the best thing that could happen for it would open the eyes of his countrymen to the rottenness of their system of government, and would lead to reform. It is, however, very questionable whether the conduct of the *Ming* or any other Chinese Dynasty would be much improved on the present order of things, for the whole nation is hopelessly dishonest. The big fish eat the little fish, the little fish eat the shrimp, and the shrimp eat the mud; in a few days the mud will be the only thing left. The defendant has been very successful in his application to all departments of service under government, and will continue to be so until the "mud" (the poor people) declines any longer to be food for the "shrimps" (the lower officials).—*Mercury*.

TENTHLY.

24th September.
The excitement over the sea-fight has subsided, and our Chinese friends are official and civil, feel satisfied. Li Hung-Chang has sent all the men he can spare from the Arsenal and Dock to repair the fleet, which is admitted to have suffered greatly. He has issued orders that the repairs are to be done in a few days, and that the fleet is to be ready for service. Through Mr. Detting, he has highly complimented Mr. von Hanneken and the other Foreigners employed in the fleet.

There has been a feeling here as in your port, that if the Japanese victories in Korea, the war is over. But this is an error. Then only the Chinese appreciate their position. They have had a notion that the Japanese are insignificant and that no great trouble need be taken with them. But if the Ping-yang affair be true—as it will be by the Chinese armed forces—then they will have to go to Korea.

We have had a little rain, which has raised the river six inches. Import and export business is good. Many of the wholesale traders from the interior have arrived, which makes export lively.

26th September.
Yesterday evening it was reported that 15 Japanese cruisers were on their way to the Gulf of Peking, which left here on Sunday for Tientsin, with newly-recruited troops to replace those sent from there to Korea.

REVENUE.
A report has been heard here from General Yeh of the battle of the 19th dated Peking, a place N.W. of Pyongyang. He says that the Japanese stormed the heights and were beaten back with a loss of 17,731, while his own loss is only 7,381 dead and wounded. The fight was renewed on the 20th inst. (Yeh is not sufficient then) and he withdrew his army further N.W., where he was reinforced by troops from Shing-shing and the Yaloo. This move was made because the Japanese artillery destroyed his works as fast as they were thrown up, and it was no longer possible to hold them. He and his troops are now in a state of confusion.

This is the Chinese version of the Ping-yang fight and you can compare it with the Japanese account. The Chinese account is full of the result of the affair both on land and sea, as well as the Japanese account. The Chinese have been puzzled why the wounded Foreigners come to Tientsin to be treated, and wonder why they do not return to their own country.

HOW A GREAT ENGINEER WAS MADE.

Sir Edwin Arnold contributes an article entitled "The Two Bridges" to the *School Bulletin* and *New York State Educational Journal*, and reads like a romance, and is well worth the attention of parents and teachers who have "stupid" children to train.

One afternoon there came to the gate of my garden in Egham the boy I considered the most stupid and hopeless in all my classes. He was tall and ungainly, although good-looking; very slow and silent; and, despite his awkwardness, but always behind-hand with some among his tasks, and consequently, for a long time, at the bottom of his form; the sort of lad no master troubles himself about, as I must confess I had given up on him, at the time he came to me, as I myself was a helpless, dull, unwillful, profitless dunce, so I imagined; and so I had reluctantly come to treat him.

With him came into my garden a pretty girl, a year younger, who explained that "Trotter" was a very stupid boy, but did not dare to venture alone, and so, being a friend and living with his mother, she had accompanied him. Possibly that made me more indulgent to the hulking, stupid, silent youth; for there were great, bright tears in the girl's blue eyes, and she held the big, dumb fellow by the hand, as if to prevent him from running away from shame or fright. And then she softly related how good a boy he was to his mother and how he worked to learn his school tasks, and how miserable he became at his repeated failures, and his perpetual ignominy at the bottom of the form; and how he had been so often told that he should pass a forthcoming examination on which his future bread and meat would depend, and that she had accordingly persuaded him to come straight to me, and now desired very ardently to make me understand that "Trotter" was a very stupid boy, but did not dare to venture alone, and so, being a friend and living with his mother, she had accompanied him. Possibly that made me more indulgent to the hulking, stupid, silent youth; for there were great, bright tears in the girl's blue eyes, and she held the big, dumb fellow by the hand, as if to prevent him from running away from shame or fright. And then she softly related how good a boy he was to his mother and how he worked to learn his school tasks, and how miserable he became at his repeated failures, and his perpetual ignominy at the bottom of the form; and how he had been so often told that he should pass a forthcoming examination on which his future bread and meat would depend, and that she had accordingly persuaded him to come straight to me, and now desired very ardently to make me understand that "Trotter" was a very stupid boy, but did not dare to venture alone, and so, being a friend and living with his mother, she had accompanied him.

So I made the poor fellow speak for himself, and then he explained how he had never for one fleeting moment understood a atom of Euclid, nor why it was ever written or taught at all, in any special difficulties in his course, certain subjects being all the time as I myself was, knew, easy enough to him. The truth was, he was no more stupid than the other average "Brummen" boys. He was a proud, silent, well-meaning lad, who had been proudly taught at the beginning for teaching is a fine art, and very few of us understand it. His humility and earnestness melted me, as well as the tears in the blue eyes of his little friend. I sent her home, and made him stop to tea, and that afternoon we tore up Euclid by the roots: we divested ourselves of all the terror inspired in young minds by that ancient geometry, and behind the old Alexandrian geometry, and found him out in his plan, his purposes, his beginnings, his fallacies, and his merits.

I told "Trotter" not to be ashamed at any little personal difficulties, since King College had been founded by himself at the foot of the "Assu" Bridge, and had asked Euclid one day, in Alexandria, if he could not make it all a bit easier, to which the ancient mathematician replied that "there is no royal road to learning." But there is, Trotter, I said, a very broad and good King's Highway, by means of which nothing is difficult, nothing abstruse. It is just as easy to learn the binomial theorem, or Persian, or Sanskrit, or Euclid, or navigation, or chemistry, as it is to mow grass or shear a sheep. The secret is to be ready to learn, or to teach, and to mark all the beginning, making sure of every step taken, and bearing in mind that most learning is very simple, and that most school-books do their very best to render it obscure and senseless.

Well, what that we built up Euclid for ourselves. Trotter came to me privately day by day; and watched that fatal Fifth Proposition of the First Book as Napoleon's enemies at the Bridge of Arcola. We surveyed it, we made colored sections of it, so that he ended by knowing all its intricate triangles and lines, so that we came to be able to prove the theorem by colors or numbers just as well as by letters. We worked out deductions and corollaries from it, until, like a kind of geometrical Clapham Junction, or the big railway bridge one over the other at Birmingham, we had a series of supplementary propositions built over it and under it.

And, as he grasped the *raison d'être* of Euclid, his terrors decreased to pleasure. The lad became the first demonstrator in the class, always at top for geometry. We were that we mapped out and marked all the crossing Canada many a year after, in the new and wonderful region which extends between Vancouver and Winnipeg, we came upon a "junction"—and right upon a very important ceremony: the opening of a most remarkable river, half over a most impetuous and untrustworthy river, and connecting in a most momentous manner for commerce and intercourse the sister States of a great province. We had to stay overnight at the station, and decided to be present at the inauguration of the new bridge. Having received a very polite invitation to attend, I repaired to the superintendent engineer of the district, in order to obtain some particulars of time and place.

Inquiring, at the door, I was told the superintendent engineer was for the moment out, but his wife, Mrs. I did not catch, would see me. Looking round the walls of match-box is a casual manner, I espied, to my astonishment, among pictures of various kinds, a photographic view of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and the heads of the Fifth Proposition of the First Book of Euclid, with the angle done in divers colors, and underneath it written, "My First Bridge." Near at hand was a truly superb picture of the new Canadian bridge, in all its glory of iron and timber, with the rushing, foam-born river innocently whirling round and stage beneath its wide arches, while in the corner I read the words, very neatly inscribed, "His Second Bridge."

Just then the door opened—and there came in the most, brightest, most open-faced matron that can be imagined, leading a handsome boy of ten or twelve years by the hand. In the instant that those two had recognized each other, the ex-wife was the very girl with the blue eyes who had brought Trotter to me in his deep woods about Euclid; and Trotter—none other than the melancholy Trotter—was the great and glad melancholy hero of the occasion, the triumphant engineer who had spanned the Red River with his world-famous bridge.

"I think Sir Charles," E. E. speaks intimately of H. E. and as though I were a private entry—held on a fraction too long, and when he was about it might as well have withdrawn all restrictions at once instead of keeping Pakhoi and Hoihow shut after the other Chinese ports were opened.

"Yes," said Produce, "but that's outside the question, and we shall probably hear no how about that."

"Oh," suggested the Junior, "in any case only, to borrow the style of King in his Jungle Book, a kind of Pakhoi-bowl."

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

ENGLISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Norwich, September 7.—At the session today of the Trades Union Congress it was resolved to demand that the Government prevent the landing of destitute aliens. C. H. Wilson, M.P. for West Hill, the well-known steamship-owner, said that the Government were 36,000 foreign sailors on board British ships.

The election of a Parliamentary secretary to the Trades Union Congress developed all the fierceness of the opposition leaders. Tom Mann, the labor leader, represented the Socialists; Samuel Woods, vice-president of the Miners' Federation and Labor, was the candidate of those favoring the "local option" in the miners' eight-hour bill, and Charles Fenwick, the present Parliamentary secretary, represented "no local option" in the same bill.

The result of the first ballot was: Woods 110, Fenwick 117, Mann 105. Therefore a second ballot was necessary in order to decide between Woods and Fenwick. On the final ballot the vote stood: Woods 211, Fenwick 141.

U. S. NAVAL NOTES.

Washington, September 7.—The Navy Department, within the next two weeks, expects to receive a dispatch to the effect that the *USS Charleston* has arrived at Yokohama, for which port she left San Francisco two weeks ago. It is not unlikely that when she reaches her destination she will replace the *Baltimore* as the flagship of the Asiatic squadron.

IRISH POLITICS.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—The *Evening Echo* in its issue to-night says that it is able to state that the anti-Parnell section of the Irish Parliamentary party regard the disavowal of Parnell's candidature for the Irish seat in the House of Commons as the most serious thing they have been confronted with since Mr. Parnell's death. It is understood that Mr. McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, will be only too glad to profit by the first opportunity to retire from the leadership, and this, in fact, has been agreed upon by him by several of his colleagues. In the event of Mr. McCarthy's retirement there will be a determined fight for the leadership. Timothy Healy has set his mind upon being the leader of the anti-Parnellites, and he is preparing to start a new Dublin daily newspaper with money supplied by a wealthy friend in order to push his claims.

OIL MONOPOLY BROKEN.

New York, September 5.—The proposed deal between the Standard Oil Company and the Russian oil barons for dividing the petroleum markets of the globe, is off for the time being, as open hostilities have been renewed that may result in a battle royal for the supremacy of the world in this important industry.

They could not "fix" Germany. The Emperor, it is said, will use his influence to prevent a monopoly. William Rockefeller, with his name and probably go to St. Petersburg for an audience with the Czar.

SUCCESSFUL FORECAST.

London, September 5.—At the banking-house of Glen, Mills, Currie & Co., a man succeeded in cashing a forged draft for £1800 on the Credit Lyonnais, and escaping.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF ISLANDS.

Berlin, September 5.—The *Tagblatt* has a dispatch from Athens stating that negotiations are proceeding between England and Turkey with reference to the proposed exchange of the island of Cyprus, plus £12,000,000, for the island of Crete.

U. S. ATTACHE FOR JAPAN.

Washington, September 6.—General Schofield, who is Acting Secretary of War, received a cablegram from the Japanese Government of Japan, inviting him to detail an officer or officers of the United States Army to travel with its army and witness the various military operations which will ensue. The cablegram announced that the Japanese Government had extended to other civilized powers. General Schofield said that it was his intention to not favorably represent by some officer or officers who would be instructed to make full reports on all operations during the war.

YACHTING.

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